THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 146

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

TO ADVERTISERS AND PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

We take pleasure in announcing to the advertising patrons of the APPEAL a reduction in our rates of advertising. We make this reduction in justice to the small advertiser, who has heretofore been taxed disproportionately to the large ones.

After about one year's effort to bring the APPEAL back to its old position as the leading, and most widely circulated paper in the State, we have succeeded.

We feel justified in saying, that so far as circulation is concerned, there is no better advertising medium in the city or State. We call attention to our terms for advertising. They have been adopted by us without consulting any other journal; and they will not be departed from. They are now no higher than those of the journals of Louisville, lower than those of New Orleans; and as low as is compatible with the existence of a respectable newspaper in Memphis.

Rates of Advertising of the Memphis Appeal.

Space.	One Insertion.	Two Insertions.	Three Insertions.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	One Month.
5 lines	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00	$1 25	$ 2 00	$ 5 00
6 "	60	90	1 20	1 50	2 40	6 00
7 "	70	1 05	1 40	1 75	2 80	7 00
8 "	80	1 20	1 60	2 00	3 20	8 00
9 "	90	1 35	1 80	2 25	3 60	9 00
10 "	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	10 00
11 "	1 10	1 65	2 20	2 75	4 40	11 00
12 "	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	4 80	12 00
13 "	1 30	1 95	2 60	3 25	5 20	13 00
14 "	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	5 60	14 00
15 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 75	6 00	15 00
20 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	20 00

On advertisements for *three* months or more, ten per cent. will be deducted from the above rates.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places, will be charged fifty per cent. over regular rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged twenty per cent. on regular rates.

Notices in Reveiw, twenty cents per line.

Advertisements in WEEKLY, one dollar per square for each insertion.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

Marriage and Death notices, fifty cents. Charitable and Religious notices, ten cents per line.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers to be rendered monthly.

By the system now adopted, and from which the APPEAL will in no case depart, we shall be able to advertise lower for prompt men, and not to tax them with the losses which newspaper publishers generally suffer by advertising on credit.

Political notices must hereafter be paid for; and all Special notices will be charged for at the regular price, except when they are strictly voluntary and complimentary.

Communications of a Personal nature will be charged for at the same rate as local notices.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Mercer, Ware & Talley, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 194 Main street.

Eastland, Lloyd & Gilbert, Queensware, 321 Main street.

German National Bank, No. 203 Main street.

Gayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. John C. Lanier, President.

H. Weiter & Co. Hardware, 13 a 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Madison.

H. A. Littleton & Co., Insurance Agency, 71 Madison street.

J. Gunnbiger, Optician and Jeweler, 224 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

McNahon & Olis, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 3 Madison street.

McCaffrey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 second street.

M. J. Rossel, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 326 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 293 Main street.

Partee, McGhee & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No. 11 Monroe street.

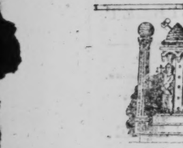
Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.

R. A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW CALENDAR.
A. M.'. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Cheswan, 30th October	"
1st Kislen, 28th November	"
1st Tebet, 27th December	"
1st Shebat, 25th January	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February	"
1st Nisan, 24th March	"
1st Iyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 23d May	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June	"
1st Ab, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 19th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	1868.
Maunday Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.
LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 186. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 2d Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 113. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. —A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 230. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 230. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—2d Front street. George Mellersh, 2d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 2d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

ROYAL AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 8. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wright, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wright, Rec.

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE.
Old Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Wood, 32d, G.'. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.'. M.'.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.'.

CASTHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.'.; Sec.'.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.'. W.'.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.'.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Wood, 32d., Com. Gen.; William Y. Clrode, 32d, Rec.'.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.'.; in Chief; Dodge O. Trader, 32d, Reg.'.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties building Lumber should call on us without delay. dec 17

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material, Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of winds. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

SMITH & DUNNING,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,
JAMES SMITH, BENJ. DUNNING, CHARLES GOODE, } NEW YORK.
Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIDGLAND, Memphis, Tenn. dec19 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. A. SANFORD. SAM'L TOOLE. S. R. GAMMON.
SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
Attorneys at Law,
227 Main Street, Memphis,
Ja22 1m UP STAIRS.

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street. ja3m w

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK, LUKE F. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov28 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS.
HAVE removed the office to the old stand, over Ueltl Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. S. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Thus Block. nov8

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HATCHER.
Late of Gallatin, Tenn. Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.
ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. 29 ADAMS, Memphis.

L. H. PIKE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 tf

Architect and Engineer.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention, to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
Office—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. McCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.
PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of bulging operations superintended in person. dec7 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS.
HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
BAVARIAN BITTERS,
The best Bitters in the Market as a
TONIC AND APPETIZER.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.
276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
oct2.

Just Received!
10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
2 quarter pipes "Polly nisin" Brandy.
We have also a large and choice stock of
Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,
Cordials, Liquors, and the
Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
au25 276 Front Street.

D. H. EVANS,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
281 : MAIN STREET : 281
Memphis, : : : Tennessee.
Jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, M. MAGNVENY, JR. A. B. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
824 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.
NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,
LIQUORS,
Foreign Fruits
AND PRODUCE.
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

CREDITORS

HAVING claims against the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will come forward and pay the same. NICHOLAS MALATESTA.
FRANK VACCARO.
Administrators, 252 Main street.
Ed. Burke Pickett, Attorney.
Leslie's copy till forbid. dec10

W. P GRAY,
DRUG STORE,
No. 59 Adams Street.
ALL kinds of Drugs, Toilet articles, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, both day and night. jan5 1m

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."
CELEBRATED TONIC:
A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.
G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 39 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. M. Peri & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 121 Chartres street, N. O. apr 6 6m

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN MASONIC TEMPLARISM.
NO. 3.
[CONTINUED FROM LAST SATURDAY.]

The Certificates issued by Dunckerly in 1763 and 1791 had at their head, among other emblems, the double-headed Eagle of the Kadosh, the interlaced triangles, and the six banners of the Prince of the Royal Secret; and ran thus:

"Thomas Dunckerly, of Hampton Court Palace, in the county of Middlesex, Most Eminent and Supreme GRAND MASTER of the Royal and Exalted, Religious and Military Orders of H R D M, Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templars, K D O S H of St. John, of Jerusalem, Palestine, etc."

We quote again from the same article:

"The Seal attached to the Dunckerly Certificate is that found on the warrants; but one of 1796, after the succession of Lord Rancliffe, has a fine Seal of the Rose Croix. The former bears a column surmounted with rays of light, and Square, Level and Plumb-Rule; behind are two Swords Crossed; below "A. L. 5795" (or 1791) "LXXXI." At the sides of the Column are found a Mitre, Maltese Cross, Patriarchal Cross, Jerusalem Cross, Six Stars, A. O., and the inscription 'RO. HRDM. KODH. K. T. P., H. P. R IN HOC SIGNO VINCES' *surmounted by a Double-Headed Eagle.* The latter Seal has a *Ladder of Seven Steps*," [the Kadosh ladder]; "behind are Cross-Swords, Circle, and *thirty three Stars*," [the thirty-three Lights of the Rose Croix.] "At the foot of the Ladder is the letter M., and at the top or glory, the letter N, Triangle, *and Cubic Stone*; various letters are scattered about, etc., the dates 1118, 1314; the ages 3-5 7 9 27-81; the letters P. K., H. M., etc."

* * *

"Although it is a difficult matter to say what either the York or the Dunkerly working was at this period, yet a copy of the Templar Lectures, as used in 1801, has been placed in my hands by the kindness of Sir Knt. Thomas Lonsdale Bold, which may be derived from those of the latter, though the officers are similar also to Encampments working under Craft Warrants. The preface is as follows:

"The Order of High Knights Templar consists of twenty-one members assembled in Grand Chapter and Royal Encampment. The Grand Master or Captain General is the head, with Captains Commanding, Standard-bearers, etc. At all processions are carried a Sword and Scabbard, with a blue silk cushion fringed with black. Each Knight a broad ribbon across the breast, hanging down to the left side, tied with blue ribbon in a bow-knot, with one Star of the Order on the left breast. At the bottom of the ribbon or scarf hangs a short dagger" [the Kadosh dagger]; "also the image or picture of Saint John hangs pendant to a blue silk ribbon at the middle of the breast. The habit or ensign of the Order are a marble Girdle, Cap, Star and Garter or Cross. The Cross or Star of the Order is made of blue silk twist, with gold irradiated with beams of blue. The Knights of the Order are generally styled the greatest Military Order in the world."

This, it is pretended, is the source of American Templarism,—this Heredom-Kodesh K. T. P., at the head of which Dunckerly put himself in 1791; this creature of the irregular and illegitimate Dermott Grand Lodge of "Ancient" Masons;—this Order imported from France into England. In what point or particular do the two resemble each other? Not in the old work, for not one particle of that has been retained. Not in the Statutes and Regulations, not in name, but in jewels, not in dress, not in any thing whatsoever. And yet this American Templarism turns up its nose at that Scottish Masonry, of the Rite of Perfection and A.'. and A.'. Rite of which it is the illegitimate creature and issue!

The same article continues to say, speaking of the Encampments of 1802:

"This Ritual is considerably different to the present, *and similar to that probably of the early Grands of Scotland*, and resembles also very closely that at present in use in Ireland, in both of which countries the Order of Malta was ever conferred. It contains much of the old spirit of the Calvalric Orders, and the O. B. in its three separate parts. The term Knight Templar and Knight of Saint John are used synonymously, and the lectures open—

"Worthy Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem (called Knights Templar)," and the formula at Installation was—"Your name, which has heretofore A. B., shall be no longer A. B., but Sir A. F. In the name of the Holy Trinity, I dubb, create and confirm thee a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the true and faithful soldiers of Jesus Christ. Be faithful unto death, and thou shalt receive a crown of life."

"Of course, if this were a pure Templar Order, the ceremony of conferring the secolare during receptions is a modern innovation."

Bro. Yarker next gives the following return of members, by which it is shown that these conclaves were originally chartered by the Dermott Grand Lodge.

"Lancaster to-wit:—We the undersigned John Shaw, shopkeeper, and John Chew, garment-maker, both of Manchester, two members of *a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons called the Conclave of Jerusalem*, No. 4, usually held at the house of Richard Frame, known by the sign of Sir John Falstaff, Market Place, Manchester, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-ninth year of the present Majesty George the Third, (entitled an Act for the more effectual suppression of Societies established for treasonable and seditious practices) do hereby certify on oath that the said Lodge or Conclave, of which we are both members, hath before the passing of the said Act been usually held under the denomination of a Lodge or Conclave of Free and Accepted Masons, by virtue of a regular warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, according to the rules of the said Society or Lodge of Free Masons.

"Sworn to, etc., . . . "JOHN SHAW"
"this 14th day of March, 1798. "JOHN CHEW."

We shall show hereafter, by historical extracts, from an author whose statements are not to be gainsaid, that the French Degrees were brought over from France about 1750, and introduced into and worked in the Lodges which followed the lead of Lawrence Dermott; and that at a later day they were adopted by the other and regular Grand Lodge. It was thus that the Rose Croix and Kadosh went to England and were worked there for half a century, in bodies chartered by the Dermott or York Grand Lodge; and it was not until 1791 that these conclaves or Encampments "of Free and Accepted Masons" united together and formed a Grand Body of their own. The Register of Jerusalem Encampment, for 1806, gives the names of the members. They were but thirteen in number, and most of them mechanics and artizans. Baptiste Ronchetti was a picture-frame maker. In 1811 the fee for making a Knight of Malta was increased from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. At even ten shillings and sixpence they were cheap.

We should be glad to know from which of these conclaves of cheap "Knighthood" came the three or four men who first established Templarism in the United States. Does any one *know* anything about it? Can any one tell us where they received their degrees? We can confidently say that no one has ever as yet undertaken to do it; and that there is not the least evidence that any of them were made in the Encampment at Bristol, or any other "immemorial" Encampment in England. Bro.'. Alfred Creigh, Historiographer of the Gr. Encampment of Pennsylvania, can only tell us that he *thinks* the Order was brought to that State from Ireland. Nobody *knows* anything about it. *He* only knows that those who first claimed to be Templars in that State were Irishmen. We know how the Rite of Perfection came to this country. Stephen Morin had a patent from the Grand Lodge and Grand Council of the High Degrees of France, many copies of which are yet extant. We demand to know by what authority Templarism was first established in the United States, and to be supplied with the evidence that those who established it had the degrees regularly, and were legitimate Templars at all. To what English Lodge, Conclave or Encampment had they been longed? *We very* much doubt whether it can be proven that a single one of them was lawfully in possession of the degrees worked in England at that time—that is, the Rose Croix, Kadosh, Knt. of Malta, Knt. Templar, and Knt. of Saint John of Jerusalem. If we are mistaken, let us see the proof. Those who, in those days received the High Degrees, were furnished with the evidence of it, and carried that with them wherever they went. Let Sir Alfred Creigh and Sir Charles W. Moore answer, and produce the evidence if they can.

* * *

Bro.'. Yarker, in his fourth number says:

The Jerusalem Encampment had four banners painted, valuable as illustrating the working of the period, containing the following symbolism:—1. A castle, the tower containing the characters of the Order, surrounded by a fire. *Reverse:* The Patriarchal Cross of the Temple. 2. Eye, sun, moon, skull and crossbones, hand, foot, coffin. *Reverse:* The Cross of Jerusalem, or arms of Sir Godfrey de Bouillon. 3. Glory, with triangle, scrip, book, sword and saw, lamb, cock, crown of thorns. *Reverse:* The Maltese Cross. 4. Triangle of lights, armed pilgrim, seven-pointed star, cross and serpent, ladder with double-headed eagle, and the letters and figures or symbolical ages.

3 5 7 9 27. 54. 81.
S. SE. F. E. H. SA. S. B. T. } Ne plus ultra;
and the words "Kadosha Templar."
Reverse: Cross of St. George of Italy with I. H. S. V.
A X O.

The old members state that the degrees which they recognized and conferred, were E. A., F. C., M. M., P. M., (after twelve months) R. A., K. T.; (after six months) K. of Med. Pass; (after six months) K. of Malta; (after six months) Rose Croix, Knight Templar Priest. The latter they considered the Ne Plus Ultra of Templary, with the privilege of occupying the Chair in preference to any other Kulght, in the absence of the E. C. The Kt. of Malta, and Kt. Rose Crucis, they considered chivalric ceremonies, more modern than the K. T. and the K. T. Priest; and did not enforce them for the latter. The K. T. and the K. T. Pt. they professed to trace to Druidical times; evidently the doctrine of the York Rite of H. R. D. M.—K. D. O. S. H. or Heredom Templars, as they were styled, corresponding with the Rite and doctrine of the Royal Order of Scotland, H. R. D. M. and R. S. Y. C. S.

* * *

In this Encampment candidates were not balloted for, but proposed on honor, and admitted if no objectors were found; and in some Encampments of this Rite the Knight was received and raised "*free of Heredom Kadosh.*" It may be mentioned here that at Eastwood, and at Bolton's, both places near Todmorden, in Yorkshire, there are Encampments, and they too have conferred the Priestly Order, Rose Croix, and other degrees from time immemorial but it is said they style the Rose Croix the *Ne Plus Ultra*. It is fair to state that owing to the documents of the grand Lodge, at York, having been conveyed to the Duke of Sussex by Brother Godfrey Higgins, there are but a few papers left at York, and in these there is no mention of the Malta and Rose Croix Orders, but this weighs little against the universal testimony of their conferring the latter order, coupled with the fact of its possession by all Encampments of their constitution. It is the fact of the Rose Crucis having been conferred on the day of Good Friday, 1768, this giving rise to the assertion of several writers that it is the Easter solemnities of Templars, etc., in which they celebrated the Resurrection. In Craft Masonry, say they, there is the Handicraft Brothers represented, the Master's Degree of one class corresponding with the Rose Croix of the other."

The 24 h degree of the Rite of Perfection, [30th of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite) was styled "Grand Elect Knights Kadosh" more than a hundred years ago. Also it was styled the *ne plus ultra* of Masonry. The word Elu is applied to many degrees of that Rite. The degree *Rosey Croces* was its 18th. Where the English Lodges obtained their Chivalric Degrees is too evident to be denied, although it has not been deemed dishonorable to *conceal* it by changing the work, name, jewels and dress. The title, "Heredom-Kodesh Grand Elected Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem;" and the phrase "free of Heredom-Kadosh" are conclusive.

* * *

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the National Freemason]

Ode, for the Bedtime of the Masonic Hall at Trenton, December 9th, A. L. 5867.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MISSES BOWERS
WILL open the Spring Session of their School, on Monday, the 27th of January, their residence, No. 198 Monroe street. They have engaged the services of Prof. Villebille, who will give instruction in French, free of charge. As evidence of the success attendant on their efforts, they would refer to their pupils, Mrs. Gen. W. G. C. Hemphill, Mrs. B. R. Pullen, Mr. E. H. Word, Mr. S. P. Read, Mr. W. B. Mitchell, and others.
ja24 few1

LEE ACADEMY.
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, WE SHALL reorganize the Forms for the Spring Session. FRENCH, the Professor Villebille's RENCH THOUT CHARGE.
1972w M. A. F. MORGAN, Principal.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.
Poplar Street, East of Orleans.
THE NEW SESSION BEGINS FEBRUARY THIRD. ja16 2w

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
SPRING SESSION, 1868,
WILL BEGIN ON
Monday, January 20, 1868.
For information as to Terms, etc., address
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
Farmdale P. O.,
dec22 d&w eod Franklin county, Ky.

MEMPHIS COLLEGE,
(Formerly St. Lazarus.)
Rev. S. H. FORD, LL.D., President.
J. DUPREE Professor of Languages.
——, Professor Mathematics.
JACKSON P. CRKWS, English Department.
Session Opens Monday, September 2nd.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Junior Class, including Latin, Greek and Mathematics.....$40 00
Junior, English Branches, Latin and Greek.....30 00
Preparatory Department.....20 00
Payable in advance. au28

LAW SCHOOL,
MEMPHIS COLLEGE.
THE Law Department of the Memphis College will open on the FIRST MONDAY OCTOBER. The following gentlemen comprise the Faculty:
Constitutional Law.....Gen. ALBERT PIKE
Real Property & Pleading.....Hon. R. R. HEATH
Personal Property & Pleading.....A. M. LEWIS
Equity & Commercial Law. Hon. T. T. SCRUGGS
Crim. Law & Admiralty...Gen. J. R. CHALMERS

COURSE OF STUDY.
FIRST SESSION, JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.
Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bishop on Criminal Law, Caruther's History of a Law Suit, Stephens' Pleadings.
SECOND SESSION OF JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.
Parsons on Contracts, Parsons on Notes and Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence.
FIRST SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.
Adam's Equity Jurisprudence, Adam's Equity Pleading, Redfield on Wills, Hilliard on Mortgages, Parsons on Partnerships.
SECOND SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.
Washburn on Real Property, Taylor on Landlord and Tenant, Angell & Ames on Corporations, Story's Conflict of Laws, Parsons on Maritime Law, Conklin's U. S. Treatise.
Recitations and examinations each day at 4 o'clock. Moot Court once each week, and Appelate Court once each month, presided over by the Professors all together.
Students permitted to enter any Class, but no Diploma given except to those going through whole course.
Terms $25 per Session, payable in advance. Entrance Fee, $5, once for Session.
All Students of Law can attend free of charge the Lectures of the College, including Lectures on Elocution and explanation of Latin and French technicalities by the President.
Arrangements will be made to board and lodge Students at $25 per month. Applications should be made early. se10

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.
Save a New Suit by Having the Old Repaired.
All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON
Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.
SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.
N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

NO. 14 JEFFERSON STREET.
COME listen friends while I tell, my shop is in the rear of the I X L. Gents, call around, I'll get you a scrape, or, like Captain Bragg, a little more grape. I am on my own hook and on my own plan, my friends all say I'm a Conservative man. They may call me that or what they choose, they will find that I am all right on the goose. I am a Southern man tho' I am not white, yet I think the South is right; they gave me meat and gave me bread, I am a-going for the South till I go dead. Then, gents, come around at morn or noon, and get Shaved or Shampooned.
ja12 M WM. DaMOSS.

INSURANCE.

EUROPEAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
Organized 1821.
Agency Established at 65 Wall St., New York, 1846.
Capital in Gold, : : $5,000,000
Surplus in Gold, : : 3,000,000
Policies Issued upon all the Improved Plans.
Death by Suicide, Hand of Justice or Duelling does not work Forfeiture of Policies in this Company.
Thirty Days' Grace Allowed on Annual Premiums.
GEORGE W. L. CROOK,
279 1-2 MAIN STREET
Gen'l for Tennessee and Kentucky.
ja19

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbocker Building.
Combined Cash Assets, - - $30,899,000.
WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in amount and reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:
International Insurance Co., assets.....$ 1,400,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets..... 1,700,000
Aster Insurance Co., assets..... 400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets..... 500,000
North American Insurance Co., assets, 600,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets..... 17,000,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., assets..... 3,000,000
ja12
Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1858.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000
LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
No. 4 Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 21 instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. F. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
J. Rhodes,	G. W. Adams,
P. B. Wills,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. B. Forrest,
Jacob Weiler,	S. H. De Bo'Voise.
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President.....G. W. McCARN
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....REV. M. MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov28

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.
Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58
Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T. Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Cathcart,	Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Morton,
Thos. Bocz,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph,	Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood,	Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Schulz,	Alfred Say.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
279½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 289 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.
POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.
THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy holder.
S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO,	S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON,	M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD,	E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.	

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets.....$3,765,503 40
Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
Assets.....$1,002,706 62
Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000
Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000
THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.
Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.
Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.
ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,886 29
Real Estate	248 099 03
Mortgage Bonds	895,500 00
Bank Stock	1,206,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,984,808 86
	$4,650,038 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,369 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.
Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 12 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
ohn E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. E. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning; Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

ENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.

WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.

DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.

GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.

MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.

MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

CONSTITUTIONS AND THEIR MAKERS

There was a time when the Constitution of a State was an instrument intended to secure to the people equal rights, the protection of just and wise laws, an upright judiciary, and all the blessings of free government and the old English liberty. Then these instruments had some sanctity, were made by men convened in pursuance of laws enacted by the representatives of the people, and invested, when assembled, with their powers of Sovereignty,—men of high character, and selected for their wisdom, prudence, experience and integrity; whose discussions were exhaustive and instructing, and whose names are indissolubly connected with the charters of free government of which they were the authors.

That day has passed. The Constitution of the United States, only a few short years ago, was venerated as the most perfect work and monument of human wisdom, and to touch or tamper with it, or propose to amend it, was regarded as an act of sacrilege almost like that of touching with unhallowed hand the holy ark of the Covenant of GOD with Israel. Its authors were held in reverence as the purest and the wisest of men; and one who spoke slightingly of them, if any one ever ventured to do so, was looked upon with as much horror as if he had libelled the memory of the Apostles of the Son of GOD.

That day has passed. The Constitution of the United States has fallen from its high estate, into disrepute and contempt,—so low that a malignant old scoffer in the House of Representatives spits upon it as old-fashioned and obsolete; a Congress discreditable to the country, and composed of men who for the most part do it no honour, proposes amendments to it by the score, and, too impatient to await the slow process of alteration required by the instrument itself, assumes absolute powers "outside" of it, and by law annihilates its most distinguishing features and essential principles. The Constitution of the Fathers no longer exists. There is no longer a compact between the States; but these grouch at the bar of a National Convention of madmen and sharpers intermingled, whose legislation is only worthy of Bedlam or Pandemonium.

They change the Constitution with passionate anger and by indecent violence, because they KNOW *that it was a compact between the States as Sovereign and independent Commonwealths, and that, under it, States* DID *possess the right to withdraw from the Union.* They deNaturalize the Constitution now, to justify themselves for having denied that right to eleven States, and made its exercise cause of a murderous civil war.

In pursuance of their plan for consolidating the States into a single Nation, of which they shall be mere Departments or Provinces, and in which Congress, representing numbers, shall be supreme, and the Executive and Judiciary its subordinates, they have invented the infamous scheme of reconstruction by negro votes, acting under instructions from the leaders at Washington, and even furnished by them with complete drafts of Constitutions to be adopted.

We do not see engaged in this work of making new governments for millions of white men and women who are allowed, virtually and in effect, to have no part or let in the matter, such men as once made Constitutions for the States. *In all the ten Southern States together, not a score of men of character or intellect sit in these obscene assemblages.* They are almost wholly composed of a few unconsidered white men, who in peaceful and healthy times never could have risen to the surface and been elected by the people to even the lowest offices, of newcomers and pitiful adventurers from the Northern States, subalterns of the Freedmen's Bureau, and negroes and mulattoe. These creatures are engaged in making Constitutions: and in the Convention of South Carolina the negroes outnumber the whites.

Each Convention is a nuisance, a shame, a scandal and a disgrace. The one hundred negroes of any Southern plantation might just as well have been taken in a body, and set to making a Constitution; and would, indeed, have been more respectable, if not as intelligent; for the white members of these bodies are even lower and worse than the negroes. The world has never seen so contemptible a burlesque,—so despicable, disgusting and indecent an outrage. Never in the world before has the offal of a State been invested with the power of making a Constitution and laws for it. Such bodies would be fitly presided over by JACK CADE or MASANIELLO, the fisherman of Naples.

They are fit tools to do the dirty work of a Radical Congress; and the system on which they proceed is admirably in keeping with the bodies themselves. Imagine the British Parliament, the Lords and Commons, kicked out of their halls, and the Alabama or Arkansas or South Carolina or Louisiana Convention of low whites and negroes put there in their stead, to overturn the English

[redacted]

cluding those who shall appear to them to have done, said, thought or felt in a certain manner on certain subjects.

There is not a human creature that has any sense of justice or instinct of decency, who ought not to execrate the authors of so enormous a villainy. There is not a civilized government in the world that ought not to feel that it would be dishonoured by longer maintainance of diplomatic communication with a government guilty of such shameless outrages on common decency. What were the scoundrelisms of BOMBA, and the savage atrocities of FRANCIA, compared with these, which would disgrace DAHOMEY or ASHANTEE? The *Times* truly says:

Never since this Government was established has the audacity of faction reached such a pitch as this. Under no existing civilized government in the world would such a proposition be even suggested, much less seriously presented to a free or intelligent people. The wonder is that even so wretched a faction as the Radicals should risk their chances on so desperate a venture.

The Devil's work is being well done. The Radical Constitution of Alabama disfranchises all persons who were disfranchised by any previous acts of Congress and adds to these all who may be charged with having violated the laws of war—during a war which terminated three years ago; all who have not regarded the law of Congress relative to reconstruction as constitutional and supported its execution; all who refuse to take a test oath, binding themselves in all time to come to support and defend certain political ideas not embodied in the Constitution. It disfranchises a large portion of the Radical party, if they should be required to take the oath prescribed in the Constitution and do not prove perjurers—and nearly *every* man of the opposition.

There are not five thousand white men in Alabama, who can register without perjury, under these provisions.

In Louisiana, the most liberal project offered in the Convention contained this article:

"ART. 2. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to-wit: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; and all paupers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war or rebellion. The following persons are prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State until after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to-wit: All persons who, before the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, held the office of Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, or Attorney General of the United States, diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, commissioned officers of the army or navy of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant Governor of this State or of other States, State Senators, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State, Judges of the Courts of last resort of other States, and who approved or encouraged the secession of this State or any other State before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and members of Secession Conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession.

Of this proviso the *Times* says:

It is "the approval of secession," the voting for and signing an ordinance of secession which constitutes the great dis franchising offence. In other words, the mere declaration of a sentiment and purpose is the crime, while acts of forcible resistance to the authority of the United States, the prosecution of a bloody war, the killing of the soldiers of the United States, are ignored or condoned. If I threaten to murder a man, I should be hung; but if I only murder him, it is a venial offence. All law and common sense are here violated and outraged. Treason and rebellion never have been and never can be committed in this country by mere declarations and words, written or spoken. There can be no treason in opinion or sentiment. It is only when such opinions or sentiments ripen into acts of forcible enforcement or resistance to the law and authority that cognizance can be taken of them, either legally or politically.

But, in the language of the *Times*, "why argue—why array the universal sense of mankind and the uniform interpretation of the law and of constitutional rights against the designs of a band of conspirators intent upon the most wicked, corrupt and reckless purposes which were ever contemplated by any set of men in any country?" If England, putting down rebellion in Ireland; or Austria, throttling contumacious Hungary; or Turkey, when it had crushed out resistance in Crete, were to establish over the wretched victims under its brutal hoofs, such a system, nay, a system one-half as atrocious as Congress has established over the Southern States, the same Congress would loudly express its sympathy with the people so oppressed, and encourage them to rise and resist their oppressors; and it would be proclaimed at a thousand meetings in the North, that "RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

REGISTRATION.

The theory is, that the process of registration is resorted to, in order to prevent persons from voting, who are by law not entitled to do so. In practice, it is a process to exclude as many competent voters, and secure for the dominant faction as many illegal voters, as possible. Of course the chief and most valuable qualification for a registering officer is, to have no conscience worth speaking of; and, in Tennessee, as soon as one is found to have a conscience, he is removed.

The city of Richmond elected UNDERWOOD, HUNNICUTT, two negroes and a white Radical to the Assafetida Convention, by some four or five hundred majority. The white population charged both a fraudulent vote and registration, and in one of the wards Gen. SCHOFIELD has had a census taken of the persons authorized to vote under the reconstruction laws.

The result of this military census in one ward (Monroe) is thus stated by the *National Intelligencer:*

Some six hundred negro names are ascertained to have been fraudulently placed on the registration lists; there is nobody found to respond to these names. These names were voted, however, at the election. Negroes were brought in from the country who answered to the names, and the election was kept open three days, up to midnight of the third day, in order to enable the fraud to be consummated. As there are five wards in Richmond, it is probable that the total number of negroes fraudulently registered in that city is fully two thousand, and in the entire State not less than twenty or thirty thousand. By this means "righteousness," we think, they call it—and by disfranchising fully a third of the whites, the South has been carried.

PACHA BROWNLOW became discontented with his registering officer in Shelby county, just before the late municipal election, and ignominiously dismissed him. It was reported to the Governor that he was giving certificates to men who were as guilty of sympathizing, and giving aid and comfort to the Secessionists, in 1861, as STOKES and RYDER were. Mr. WILLIAMSON was appointed in his stead, but, as LEFTWICH was nevertheless elected, the Jacobin thimble-niggers who keep the Governor's conscience, have had him, we understand, to appoint somebody else,—the Lord knows who,—and in order that there may be a new deal, the omnipotent BROWNLOW has with a stroke of the Gubernatorial pen annihilated the former registrations, and all certificates issued by his former appointees. The Governor has played the devil. It is said that some seven thousand negroes were registered last Summer. Of these, not more than three thousand were really entitled to vote, or lived in the city. [illegible] certificates of those not entitled, and [illegible] blank certificates sent in packages to the country, and the certificates of the 'dead' voters who have died, been sent to the penitentiary, removed, or are otherwise not "to the fore" were for sale, to speculators in votes, and at low prices, until the Governor wiped out the whole lot with a flourish of his remorseless pen. We thank him for it. There is none of *that* stock left on the market. We shall not deny that several gentlemen had certificates entitling them to vote, who could no more take the oath with safety to their consciences than we could. We are glad, also, that these are put back into the ranks of the disfranchised. They will be much more zealous in the cause of Conservatism. Now let the Executive Committee see to it that BROWNLOW'S Registrar, whoever he may be, does not register anybody, black or white, who is not by law entitled to vote. By *law*, we say; because the Supreme Court has pronounced that the Legislature can disfranchise everybody in the State except themselves, if they please to do so; and that, to hold a man guilty of a crime, and punish him for it, it is no longer necessary to go through the old-fashioned ceremony of convicting him.

There cannot be 3,500 *legal* Jacobin votes, black and white, registered in this city, to vote at the March election, if any effort is made to prevent the registry of illegal votes. Let us have this attended to. If a *legal* voter is denied registration, let him immediately institute his action for damages. There are plenty of Conservative lawyers who will bring his suit. If a negro is registered who has no right to vote, *mark him—spot him.* Register every legal voter, black and white, in every ward and civil district. Know your men. Be prepared to have every fellow arrested who votes illegally. Take care of, protect and encourage the men who vote with you. Let these who vote against you live as they can. Work! *Laborare est orare:* i. e., liberally translated—the best sort of praying is to *work.* Let those squeal for the offices who want them. What *you* want, men of the common people, is to have the rights of MEN, on your own soil, and to get rid of the blood-suckers who live by the fat salaries that your hard earnings pay, are warm when your children are cold, and feast when your wives are hungry.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY 21.—In the Senate, the following bills have passed the third reading:

To amend the common school laws.

To repeal an act giving grand jurors discretionary power to make presentment on drunkenness, and giving any grand juror the right to present an indictment against any clerk or deputy, sheriff or deputy, register or deputy, coroner, jailer, trustee, justice of the peace or surveyor, for drunkenness, and that no prosecutor, is necessary in such cases, and on conviction, said person shall be removed from office and also making it an indictable offense for any person to get drunk publicly and use vulgar and profane language.

To amend the law of limited partnership.

To incorporate the University in Shelby county.

A bill fixing the maximum salary of clerks at $5000, and requiring each clerk to account for the usual perquisites, and also fixing the salaries of the Comptroller and Treasurer at $2500 each, and requiring each one of those officers to account for the perquisites, was rejected on its third reading by a vote of 15 to 12.

In the House, a memorial of the Legislature to Congress in regard to indebtedness of railroads in this State to the Federal Government, asking an assignment of such indebtedness to the State for the benefit of common schools, was adopted and transmitted.

The bill to prevent disfranchised rebels from practicing law in the courts of the State, which was withdrawn for amendment, was returned by Mr. **Bowles.**

A resolution instructing the Governor to issue bonds due railroads for which receivers have been appointed to the receivers for the roads was adopted, and afterwards reconsidered, and it was referred.

A bill fixing the legal rate of interest in this State at seven per cent. per annum, and allowing stipulated interest at any rate not greater than twelve per cent., was read and referred.

Several amendments were offered to a bill to amend the road laws, when the whole subject was referred to a special committee.

A bill to establish a normal school in each of the three geographical divisions of the State, and to create a State Normal School Board, was read the second time and recommitted.

The House adjourned till Thursday to lend the hall to the Radicals for the pow-wow

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—Michael Hays was sent to jail in Nashville, for tearing down and carrying away a horse, and being unable to pay his fine.

—A crazy old negro, named George Buchanan, was frozen to death at Lebanon, a few nights ago. When found he was lying in a stable, in an insensible condition.

—W. J. and W. S. Evans, arrested in Lincoln County about two weeks ago for resisting Col. Ramsey, Revenue officer, and shooting his assistant, were brought to Nashville Sunday morning and placed in the county jail but released on giving a bond of $2,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

—Capt S. J. Little, with his child, and a friend, made a narrow escape at Nashville on Monday. They ware upset from a buggy with which the horse was running away, but though the buggy was smashed nobody was hurt,

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, January 24.—An arrival from San Domingo brings the following intelligence: The commanders sent out by President Cabral to obtain the assistance of ex-President Geffrard, had returned unsuccessful. The Dominican refugees in Turks Island were in great destitution.

The war steamer Capellio was sailing under the Haytien flag and had on board troops and munitions of war.

Bouseish held all the positions in St. Domingo, except the capital, which he was preparing to storm.

The latest accounts from St. Thomas report that the fever in a malignant form prevailed there. There had been no cases of cholera.

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, January 23.—The Conservative Convention at Houston adjourned after a stormy session. The resolutions declare that they are unalterably determined to oppose negro suffrage, and advise the voters to defeat the Convention if possible, and if not, to elect delegates to oppose negro suffrage.

It is reported that there will be a Convention called here to unite the Johnson Democrats and moderate Republicans.

Gen. Hancock proceeded to Austin without stopping here.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The river is rising, with six feet three inches in the canal.

The Dexter departed for New Orleans. The weather is clear, with the thermometer at 29.°

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The weather is clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The river is rising fast. There is now fifteen feet four inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 24°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

MORTON'S RADICAL GUN.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Morton's speech to-day, on the powers of Congress over reconstruction, was delivered before the largest crowd, perhaps, of the season. The Senator, in consequence of paralysis, made his speech in a sitting posture. At the conclusion there was quite a rush of Senators to his seat, to offer their congratulations on the ability of his effort; his political opponents, including Doolittle, Hendricks and others, joining in the demonstration.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

The report that the Kentucky Representatives have united in a request to Senator Guthrie to resign, is incorrect. It is, however, of importance to have that single vote in the Senate. There is but one opinion, both of Senators and Representatives in Congress, on this subject. That vote may be necessary to defeat the action of the Senate, when the President vetoes the Supreme Court bill, on the reconstruction measure; and just now it is probable that Senator Thomas, of Maryland, may back that vote to secure his admission.

ALARMED AT THEIR OWN MONSTER.

It is said the last monstrosity concocted by the Reconstruction Committee may never be reported to the House; that the committee have become alarmed at the storm they have raised, and will try to evade public indignation by quietly disposing of this vile bantling. Still there is no certainty in this, when a man like Senator Trumbull, who, a week ago, denounced the Supreme Court bill yesterday recanted his opinion and openly avowed in the Senate the power of Congress to pass such a measure.

A LIE OUT SOMEWHERE.

Washburne, of Illinois, to-day asserted that he did not dodge but voted for the reconstruction bill. The Clerk of the House told Speaker Colfax that Washburne did not vote for it.

A GAMBLING SCHEME.

The House Committee on Retrenchment report that the Gettysburg Lottery scheme was manipulated by France, Sam Dickinson and other lottery gamblers, for their own pecuniary advantage. The revenue permit under which it was forced on the public will be withdrawn.

TEXAS BOND QUESTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day the Texas bond question was brought up, in the shape of a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction granted by the Supreme Court some time ago on behalf of the State of Texas, against certain defendants who sought to negotiate the bonds unlawfully. Judge Hughes took the ground that, according to acts of Congress, Texas is not legally a State in the Union, and has, therefore, no standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. The defendants rest their case on this argument, and the Court will be compelled to decide the point before the case can proceed.

ASSESSOR OF FIRST OHIO DISTRICT.

The nomination of P. W. Strader as Assessor of the First District of Cincinnati was sent to the Senate.

MARSHAL OF KENTUCKY.

It is thought Gen. Leslie Combs will be confirmed by the Senate as Marshal of Kentucky.

WASHBURNE'S BILL OF REPUDIATION.

Indications are that Washburne's bill repudiating the debts from Government to steamboat owners and others who furnished transportation in the West and Southwest during the war will be defeated.

WESTERN MEN IN WASHINGTON.

Ex-Attorney General Speed and Capt. Shirly, of Louisville, and Bishop Mc Ilvaine, of Ohio, are here.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE AGITATORS AND GOV HUMPHREYS

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR

ORD ASKED FOR INFORMATION

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 24.—Convention met at 10 a.m.

The committee to investigate the charges in Gov. Humphrey's proclamation, reported that they were satisfied the charges were unfounded, but believed the Governor was misled. A letter from the Governor accompanied the report, which denies the power of the Convention to inquire into his official acts, but says the proclamation was issued at the instance of Gen. Ord. All evidence on the subject being in Ord's possession, the committee were referred to him for further information. Report recommitted for further action.

The Finance bill was taken up at the Seventeenth Section and adopted as a whole—in all thirty-five sections. In addition to two and a half per thousand on sales of merchandise for the year sixty-seven, a special "tax" is levied upon many branches of commerce, industry and art. Collectors to be appointed by the Convention to take the oath of office prescribed for officers of the United States according to an act of Congress July 2, 1862. They are to receive five per cent of all monies collected; have power to levy upon and sell any property in default of payment; to administer oaths, and examine books and papers of merchants and others in order to ascertain the amount of sales during 1867. Receipts are to be given to persons paying special tax, receivable by any sheriff or tax collector for all taxes now due or may become due to the State. The Treasurer is to be elected by the Convention to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. Sheriffs shall add to assessment rolls of 1867, thirty-three and a third per cent, and collect same with tax of sixty-seven and pay to the State Treasurer in collection of this per cent., as well as other taxes now due. Sheriffs shall receive warrants issued by the Convention and receipts given by special tax collectors herein authorized. The Treasurer shall pay this per cent. only upon warrants issued by this Convention until the meeting of the first Legislature after the adoption of the Constitution.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 6 was the original State of Texas vs. White, Chiles et al. It was argued on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain U. S. bonds, obtained by them from the Confederate Military Board at the outbreak of the war. The motion to dissolve the injunction was based upon the ground that Congress, having determined that Texas was not a State in the Union for the purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

Gen. Peter Force died last night, Aged 77.

Baron Gesolf, the Prussian Minister, to-day delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, in his quality as President of the united States of North Germany. Interesting speeches were delivered by him and the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Logan's inquiry, has sent to the House a report saying he has no reliable information that the recent investigations show that the National Banks, particularly in New York, have been in the habit of coining their money upon fancy stocks of fictitious value.

The bill recently introduced by Fessenden for a reorganization of the Treasury Department, increasing the salaries of some valuable clerks and other officers, will, if adopted, save to the Government about $200,000 annually.

—The Dyersburg *Gazette* of the 18th says: The election for Judge of this Judicial Circuit, held last Saturday, resulted in the re-election of Hon. John A. Rodgers, of Weakly county. Another defeat for the Radicals!

—Tyler, McInnes & Co., extensive wool dealers, on Federal street, Boston, have suspended. They claim, however, that the suspension is only temporary.

ARKANSAS.

THE BLACK-TAN CONVENTION

Memorials to Congress for the Improvement of Arkansas, Ouachita and Red Rivers, and Sale of Hot Springs, and to Continue the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 24, 8 p.m.—The Committee to memorialize, reported back the resolution to memorialize Congress to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Arkansas river, recommending its adoption. Amendments to include all the rivers of the State, were lost. The resolution was adopted.

Hinds' resolution to appoint a committee to draft a memorial to Congress to sell at public auction the Arkansas Hot Springs, was adopted.

Resolutions to memorialize Congress for appropriations to improve the navigation of Ouachita and Red rivers, were adopted.

Scott's resolution to memorialize Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until the perfection of reconstruction, was adopted.

The ordinance providing revenue to defray the expenses of the Convention, and tax the property of the State one-fourth per cent., was reconsidered, and with unimportant alterations, passed again. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Committee on Appropriations reported the regular appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. It appropriates between eighteen and nineteen millions. It was ordered that the session to-morrow be devoted to a general debate. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations on January 14. It prevents the payment of coin for claims. It says that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury for any claim in the following class of cases:

Those arising during the rebellion until further action of Congress.

1. On account of securing for imprisonment or for damages or demurrage and detention, or for transportation, whether by land or water.

2. For transportation service, ferriage, etc, beyond the tariff rates fixed by the Quartermaster General during the war.

3. For the use or occupation of land in the insurrectionary States used for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war.

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Morgan of Ohio, Maynard of Tennessee, Washburne of Illinois, Trimble of Kentucky, and Pile of Missouri. The previous question was seconded, but pending the legislation of the question.

Schenck, from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, and agree on a bill with an amendment adding the following words: "Any cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after July 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty."

After some discussion, the previous question was seconded, and the report was disagreed to—yeas, 49, nays, 79.

Allison moved that a new Committee of Conference be appointed. Agreed to, and Allison, of Iowa, Trimble and Blair, of Michigan, were appointed.

The death of Judge Hise, of Kentucky, was announced, and then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a message from the President returning Thayers' resolution relative to Mr. Seddon, late Secretary of War Confederate States of America, which was referred to the Military Committee. Also a message in relation to equal rights in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Morrill, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, House bill to supply deficiencies in the administration of the reconstruction acts, and for other purposes. Merrill moved that the House recede from the Senate's amendment striking out the section prohibiting the departments from transferring from one bureau to another, and instructing the members not to receive any other newspaper than the *Congressional Globe.*

The motion to nonconcur in the House amendments was carried.

Van Winkle reported from the Finance Committee, a bill for securing the national currency by the United States bonds, amended in one section so as to provide that the worn out notes be returned to the United States Treasury, to be destroyed by maceration instead of burning. The bill was read the third time and passed as amended.

Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to whether the force in the Custom House at New York had recently been increased, and whether such increase was needed by the public requirements.

Wilson also introduced the joint resolution for the relief of the destitute people in the South, which was passed.

The Reconstruction bill was then taken up and debated at length, when on motion of Wilson, further consideration was postponed until Monday.

Sumner called up the joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail officers to represent the United States at the forthcoming International Naval Exposition at Havre.

The death of the Hon. Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, was announced by the Secretary of the House, and Davis offered the usual resolutions, accompanying them by a brief speech. They were seconded by Hendricks, who also made a few remarks, whereupon they were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Donaldsonville, forwards to General Buchannan, commanding the District of Louisiana, a complaint of the negroes on the Buena Vista plantation, whose wages have not been paid, and making an application for a remedy, inasmuch as there will not be another session of the District Court until the first Monday in May. The matter was laid before General Hancock, who says: "These parties are not without a remedy, for they can apply to the Judge of the Court who, by the laws of the State, is authorized to hold an adjourned or special term, and the Court can best determine the rights of all parties concerned. The Major General commanding therefore directs that you instruct the Bureau agents at Donaldsonville to call upon the Judge of the District court of the parish, at once to hold a special term of his court for the trial of those cases complained of, and in case of his failure or refusal to hold said term, the said agent will at once make such seizures of the crops and property, and sell the same, as may be requisite to secure the freedmen in their just dues."

In the Convention the day was consumed in discussing article 98 of the Constitution, and the amendments and substitutes therefor. This article forever disfranchises all persons convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crimes punishable with hard labor; all the officers or leaders of guerrilla bands during the late war, and disfranchising until 1878 those disfranchised by the reconstruction acts.

Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day case No. 6 was the original State of Texas vs. White, Chiles et al. It was argued on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from using or disposing of certain U. S. bonds, obtained by them from the Confederate Military Board at the outbreak of the war. The motion to dissolve the injunction was based upon the ground that Congress, having determined that Texas was not a State in the Union for the purposes of representation, she is not a State in the Union for the purpose of a suit in this Court.

Gen. Peter Force died last night, Aged 77.

Baron Gesolf, the Prussian Minister, to-day delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, in his quality as President of the united States of North Germany. Interesting speeches were delivered by him and the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Logan's inquiry, has sent to the House a report saying he has no reliable information that the recent investigations show that the National Banks, particularly in New York, have been in the habit of coining their money upon fancy stocks of fictitious value.

The bill recently introduced by Fessenden for a reorganization of the Treasury Department, increasing the salaries of some valuable clerks and other officers, will, if adopted, save to the Government about $200,000 annually.

—The Dyersburg *Gazette* of the 18th says: The election for Judge of this Judicial Circuit, held last Saturday, resulted in the re-election of Hon. John A. Rodgers, of Weakly county. Another defeat for the Radicals!

—Tyler, McInnes & Co., extensive wool dealers, on Federal street, Boston, have suspended. They claim, however, that the suspension is only temporary.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

—Mrs Lorey Blounh died on the 5th inst at Ripley, Tippal county, aged 102 years, 4 months and 25 days. She had been a helpless sufferer for nine years, and a professer of the Christian religion about 35 years.

—Col. T. B. Manlove has discontinued the Vicksburg *Telegraph* and will devote himself to the practice of law.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of the 21st in reference to the special tax to pay the Black and Tan Conventon, says: There is not a man who will pay *any* tax imposed by this Convention, and if their tax collectors undertake to enforce collection, by seizing and selling the property of the people, they will be shot down like dogs, as they are! They will deserve to be shot, and we advise every man to resist the payment of such a tax, by all means God has given him. The Mygatts and Orrs, the Hausers and Gibbs, the Aldersons, and all the other scavengers, may make a note of it. The people fo Mississippi are in no humor to be trifled with.

—A friend informs us that it is dangerous to get off the cars at Corinth, if one has a repeater. The authorities will be sure to fine him $10 and cost.

GENERAL NEWS.

—There are 10,000 men in Montana who would be glad to get home with empty pockets, not having been able to fill them.

—Mr. Robert C. Cummins, a native of Maysville, Ky., publisher and editor of the *Appeal* at Uniontown, Ky., died at the latter place on the 7th inst. of consumption.

—A street railroad company at Maysville, Ky., has applied for a charter.

—It is said the President will nominate W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, for Commissioner of Patents.

—The American House, at Janesville, Wis., was burned on Monday. Loss, $12,000.

—The Chicago *Times* pronounces for the nomination of George H. Pendleton for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention.

MARRIED.

RICE—FRANSIOLA.—At St. Peter's Church, on the evening of January 23d, by the Rev. Father Lilly, Dr. FRANK RICE to Miss BELLE FRANSIOLA—all of this city.

"Friend after friend departs," and leaves us upon the cold shore of bachelordom, like Ariadne, "weeping by the waters." Another has lighted Hymen's torch, and embarked for the clime "where the roses are." May softest breezes attend and waft them to succeeding joys, each brighter than the last.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

WANTED.—A house containing three or four rooms, in a good neighborhood, for which a moderate rent will be promptly paid. Address A. B., this office. ja25

LOST.—A note made by J. B. Weld, payable to order of C. Bechegan, at Peoples' Bank, for sixty dollars, dated 23d December, 1867, and payable 1st March, 1868, and endorsed by him. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for the same. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO. January 24, 1868. ja25 1t

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
ap6 nov22 ja25 dawly

Wm. W. Cox,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 Lankin's Row, Huntsville, Ala., Receiver of Goods on Consignment, Collector of Claims, Real Estate and Stock Agent. Any necessary references, if required. ja25 1m

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Mr. Lehman and Mat Steen, under the firm style of LEHMAN & STEEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mat Steen, the remaining partner, assumes all liabilities, and all accounts outstanding are to be paid to him. SIMON LEHMAN, M. STEEN.
Memphis, January 24, 1868. Ja25 1w*
The subscriber hereby returns his thanks to the public for its liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm of Lehman & Steen, and, in retiring from the firm, would recommend Mr. M. Steen to the continued patronage of the public. Very Respectfully, SIMON LEHMAN.
Ja25 3t*

Non-Resident Notice.
In Chancery at Brownsville.
A. M. Lewis, Adm'r, etc. of S. S. Becton, vs. E. R. Jones, H. A. Jones, N. C. Jones et al.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court at the December Special Term of the Chancery Court of Haywood county, held at the Courthouse in the town of Brownsville, Tennessee, on the 1st Monday in December, 1867, that D. W. Bell should be made a party defendant to this bill of complaint, and it further appearing that said D. W. Bell is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee:
It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein on the fourth (4th) Monday in February, 1868, at the courthouse, in the town of Brownsville, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill filed herein, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.
Attest: J. C. WINFIELD, Jr., C. and M.
Haynes & Heath, Sols. for Complainants.
Brownsville, January 6, 1868. Ja25 law1w

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by T. P. Chambers and wife Henrietta, D. Chambers and C. C. Chambers, on the 29th day of May, 1867, and recorded in the Registers office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 80, part 1, pages 624, etc. Also in the counties of Tallahatchie, and Sunflower, in the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain indebtedness therein stated, I will on

On Tuesday, 25th day Feb. 1868,

at 12 o'clock m., at the southeast corner of Court square, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash the following described real and personal property, in said deed of trust conveyed to me, viz: All of section 12 and section 13, the south ½ of section 14, southeast ½ and east ½ of the southwest ½ of section 15, northeast ¼ of section 22, north ½ of section 23, and northwest ¼ of section 24, all in township 22, range 3 west, and lying and being in the county of Sunflower and State of Mississippi. Also, a lot of land lying and being in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the north side of Linden street, 360 feet east of the intersection of Linden with Lauderdale streets, thence northwardly and parallel with Lauderdale street (180) one hundred and six

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Trustee—subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention of Shelby county.
January 24, 1868.* GEO. C. HOLMES.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja19te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in August next. ja19 te

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce F. L. WARNER as candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. ja19te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re election to the office of constable of the 16th Civil District of Shelby county. ja19 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs. Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
ja15 te A. WOODWARD.

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
ja15 te W. L. STEWART.

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja14te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER. COL JOHN MARTIN, SR., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention.
ja12 te*

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja11 te

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election. Subject to the nomina ion of the Conservative Convention.
ja10te* J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF John L. Taylor, deceased, on Adams street, between Manassas and Dunlap. Large lot and pleasant place. Rent low. W. H. CHERRY.
ja16tf Administrator.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.—THAT BEAUTIFUL homestead, 5 miles east of the city, on Germantown road. The improvements consist of an unattached two-story Dwelling seven Rooms, frame and a good frame Dwelling seven Rooms, frame Kitchen, Pantry, smokehouse and other houses, with ample room for laborers and stock; 62 acres of the best land in the country—6 acres in orchard, the best land in the country—6 acres in orchard, the best land in the neighborhood in strawberri s and raspberries; a garden set in strawberri s and raspberries; a garden set in strawberri s and raspberries; a good garden set in strawberri s and raspberries; a good garden set in strawberri s and raspberries; a good

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 24, 1868.

The Exchange market was quiet today and offerings light. Currency is abundant enough for the carrying of cotton, but for other purposes it is very stringent. New York sight is taken at ¼ discount and sold at par. The rates on other points outside New York, remain at ¼ discount buying, and sell at New York rates.

The gold market is variable and very much unsettled. It opened to-day in New York at 140¼, and at noon had declined ⅛c. Several small lots changed hands here to-day at prices varying from 137½ to 139, and one lot of $4000 for which 139 was refused, sold at 139¼.

The feeling in City Scrip is decidedly better, owing to an active speculative demand and the very evident disposition evinced by our new city government to issue no more Scrip, but to make some arrangement by which the current expenses of the city may be paid in currency. The proceedings of the meeting held to-day at the Chamber of Commerce will be found in another column, and will have a very material influence towards appreciating the value of our city money. Dealers to-day were anxious to buy, and offered 45 to 46c. The selling rate was 48 to 50c.

Police Warrants are in good demand. Brokers sell at 85 to 90c and buy at 82 to 84c.

Dealers are not operating in County Warrants. They are exceedingly dull and unsaleable, and the buying rate is merely nominal at 60 to 61c; selling at 64 to 65c.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant at the opening to-day, with Middling, 7¾d; Orleans, 8d, and estimated sales for the day, 15,000 bales. At noon quotations were nominally unchanged. There was no closing dispatch. There was a moderate demand in New York at the opening, and prices firm. Middling, 17¼; Orleans, 18¼c. At noon the demand was good, and prices tending upward. Middling, 17½ to 17¾c; Orleans, 18¼c. At the close the demand was active at full prices, with an advance of ⅛c on Orleans. Sales, 4000 bales. Our market was very much excited and prices tended upward from the opening to the close. A very few lists of Middling were offered and were taken at our outside quotation readily, late in the day, while holders were asking 17c. The market closed firm and excited, with an active inquiry for all grades. The sales in Liverpool for the week amounted to 100,000 bales. Exports, 20,000. To speculators, 10,000. Stock on hand, 406,000 bales, of which 117,000 are American:

Stained	15¾	@15
Ordinary	16	@16¼
Good Ordinary	15	@15¾
Low Middling	15¾	@16
Middling	17¼	@17½
Barret Middling	17	@—
Good Middling	18	@—
Middling Fair	—	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, } MEMPHIS, January 24, 1868. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	1,439	
Received previously	151,740	153,201
		154,285
Exported to-day	2,816	
Exported previously	140,929	143,475
Stock on hand and at presses		10,810

The general business of our city was much better yesterday. A very fair jobbing trade was done and prices were firm. Cornmeal is firm at $4 50 in a large way delivered from landing and $4 75 from store. Corn is in better supply. The Skylander brought in 2000 sacks which was offered at $1 on the levee. Hay is dull at $20 to 22 Bran, $35 to 36 per ton. Oats, firm at 77 to 78. Mess Pork is very scarce and holders are asking $22 25 to 22 75 by the barrel; to-day's Rates: $18 50 to 19; Bacon Sides, 12½ to 13c; Clear Bulk Sides, 12 to 12½c; Clear Rib, 11 to 11¼c; Rib Sides, 10½ to 11c; Shoulders, 8½ to 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 14½ to 15c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17 to 18c. Lard, 13½ to 13¾c in tierces, and 14 to 14¼c in kegs; a sale of 500 kegs in one lot took place at 13c. Chickens are more plentiful and sell at $5 to 5 50 per dozen. Turkeys, $18 to $20. India bagging, 22 to 24c; machine, 23 to 25c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 38 to 40c; good, 30 to 35c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½ to 16c; English dairy, 16½ to 17c; factory, 16 to 16½c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 38 to 40c. The stock of low grades of flour is very low and prices are nominal; XX, $12 50 to 13 50; XXX, $14 to $14 50; fancy brands, $15 to 16. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. New Orleans sugars, 10 to 15c in barrels. Golden very scarce. Potatoes, firm: $3 50 to 4 00 per barrel. Kanawha salt; $3 60 to 3 75 per barrel; sack, $3 to 3 25. Tar, per dozen kegs, $2 to 2 50. Wool, washed, 25 to 26c. Inferior, 15 to 20c. Sugars, crushed and powdered 18 to 19c. Coffee, 19½ to 17¾c; brown, 12½ to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 33 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to 1 65 for pure rye.

Latest dispatches from Memphis, Tenn., to-day, 25th inst., 10 A. M.

Cotton—Middling, 17¾